

KOURIE, J.

A new nuclear electric power plant with boiling-column reactor in the United States. Jaderna energije 6 no.3:100, Mr '60.

KODRLE, L.

KODRLE, L. Use of oxygen in order to intensify combustion in large steel-making furnaces. p. 2.

Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1957

HUTNICKE LISTY
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KODRLE, L.

KODRLE, L. Use of oxygen in combustion. p. 161.

Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1957

HUTNICKE LISTY

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530007-4"

KODRLE, L.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: HUTNIK Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1958

KODRLE, L. Effect of preliminary tempered iron on the capacity of steel foundry furnaces. p. 362

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

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18.1141

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CZECH/34-60-1-3/23

AUTHOR: Kodrie, Luděk, Engineer

TITLE: On the Problems of Manufacture of Magnetically-soft Steel in Oxygen-blast Converters

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 1, pp 13 - 20

ABSTRACT: At present, production of magnetically-soft steels in Czechoslovakia is governed by the standard specification ČSN 12013, whereby for the steel ČSN 12013.20 Arena Special the maximum permissible force is 1.4 Oe and for the steel ČSN 12013.90 Arena Special Extra - 1.0 Oe, with a maximum increase of the coercive force of 10% after ageing for 100 hours at 100 °C. The aim of the author was to determine the optimum conditions of production of this steel in open-hearth furnaces as well as in an oxygen-blast converter, reducing simultaneously the permissible coercive force to a maximum of 0.8 - 1.0 Oe for both steels with a maximum increase in the coercive force of 10% after 600 and 1 000 hours ageing, respectively, at 100 °C. Such values correspond to the best steels of this type in the world and it is of considerable economic importance since the manufacture of this type of steel in Czechoslovakia is to

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be increased 10-fold during the next five years. The author has investigated the influence of the chemical composition and the grain size on the coercive force; it was found that a low content of nitrogen and oxygen is very important and therefore a process has to be used, by means of which the desired composition is achieved with the minimum quantity of deoxidation media. Laboratory tests on the production of steel with oxygen-blast converters have been carried out on a small, specially built converter of 40 kg capacity, a dimensional sketch of which is reproduced in Figure 1. The process of producing the heat is described. In Table 1, the Mn content of the steel is given as a function of the Mn content of the pig iron and in Table 2 the steel-scrap consumption is listed as a function of the Si content of the pig iron. The influence of oxides on the magnetic properties was studied. In Table 3, the content of admixtures, the content of oxygen extracted from the admixtures and the S content (average values) are entered. In Table 4, the magnetic properties

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of some of the produced strips are entered, while in Table 5 the mechanical properties are listed of material produced in the oxygen-blast converter. A statistical analysis was carried out of the magnetic properties of all the melts produced. A total of 98 magnetic specimens from 42 melts were investigated and the results were subdivided into 25 groups. The results of analysis of these magnetic tests on which the graphical correlation was based are entered in Table 6. This contains data on the chemical composition and on the coercive force after annealing and after ageing at 100 °C for durations of 100 to 1 000 hours. The influence of the manganese, oxygen and nitrogen contents and of the grain size on the coercive force is entered in graphs. Comparison of the soft steel produced in an oxygen-blast converter with steel produced in open-hearth furnaces has shown that the oxygen-blast converter is at least equivalent as regards the quality of the manufactured steel. Compared with open-hearth furnaces, the oxygen-blast converter has a 4

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better performance. The ease of producing low-carbon steels with a minimum quantity of additions and deoxidation agents, mainly FeMn and Al, enables achieving very low quantities of oxide inclusions. By vacuum treatment of the rimming steel a further deoxidation can be effected by the carbon in the melt, which leads to a further drop in the gas content, mainly the oxygen content and it is no problem to maintain the N_2 content at 0.004% in the case of the blast containing oxygen of 99.8% purity. The mechanical values did not differ from those listed in the standard specifications. In view of the non-homogeneity of the ingot, a material with a coercive force of 0.8 - 1.0 Oe, after a minimum ageing at 100 °C for 600 hours, can be obtained from the bottom part of the ingot; this is fully equivalent to open-hearth steel. The influence of the chemical composition and of the grain size on the magnetic properties was again proved and confirmed by the method of graphical correlation.

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AUTHORS: Kodrie, Luděk, Engineer and Wozniak, Jiří, Industrial Chemist

TITLE: Study of the Conditions of Manufacture of Magnetically Soft Steels

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 4, pp 253-260

ABSTRACT: Steel required for relay manufacture is practically pure commercial iron with very low coercive force values and very high stability during magnetic ageing. There is invariably scattering in the magnetic values which depend not only on the size of the cast ingots but also on the scattering of the chemical compositions of the individual heats. It was found that there are differences in the magnetic values of material taken from various parts of the ingots, which are attributed to non-homogeneities. Also, it was found necessary to develop a systematic classification of material in individual intermediate operations which would ensure the possibility of manufacture of magnetically soft steel in several grades with stepped values of the coercive force and a minimum scattering in the coercive force in the individual grades. For this purpose the authors studied in detail the influence of

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**Study of the Conditions of Manufacture of Magnetically Soft
Steels**

the chemical composition, of the structure and of the individual manufacturing parameters on the magnitude and stability of the coercive force at normal and at elevated temperatures. The authors evaluated the results of Matz and Peter (Ref 2) and, in an earlier paper (Ref 3), the influence of the chemical composition on the magnetic properties was determined. These results had to be further verified from the point of view of the manufacturing conditions pertaining in Czechoslovakia and to determine not only the influence of the chemical composition but also that of the structure, particularly of the ferritic grain size, which proved to be a very important factor. On the basis of conclusions on the influence of the chemical composition on the magnetic properties, the manufacture of the steel in the steelworks and its hot and cold rolling were subjected to investigation. This was based on specimens intended for measuring the magnetic values and taken from individual parts of ingots of a large number of heats. For determining the influence of manufacturing parameters

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the following factors were investigated on specimens taken from 23 heats: influence of the content of aluminium and FeMn used for deoxidation on the coercive force after annealing and after ageing; influence of the carbon content after smelting and in the melt analysis on the magnitude of the coercive force; dependence of the decarburization speed during dephosphoring in the pure boil and during the entire process of smelting on the coercive force. The results are given in the plots, Figs 1-5. The influence of the chemical composition and of the structure was studied, namely: the coercive force after annealing was determined on specimens from 33 heats. After measuring the coercive force specimens were made for metallographic determination of the ferrite grain size for analysing the gases by vacuum extraction and for chemical analysis. A total of 90 specimens from various parts of the ingots were investigated which provided an adequate picture of the distribution of the coercive force throughout the entire ingot cross-section.

Card 3/6 For a statistical study the values of specimens of equal

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coercive force were grouped together and forty values were used for graphical correlation. The chemical composition and the magnetic values of those specimens that had been used for the graphical correlation are entered in Table 1, p 254. These values were used for plotting the relative frequency, in percent, of the coercive force after annealing and after ageing and of the increase in the coercive force after ageing for 200 hours at 100°C (Figs 7 and 8). The influence of the chemical composition on the increase of the coercive force was also studied on the basis of forty sets of values. By the method of graphical multiple correlation, the influence was investigated of all the elements and the dependence was determined for Mn, N, O, S and Cr; the influence of C, P, Cu and H₂ was not determined. The results are plotted in Figs 9 and 10. In a similar manner the coercive force was determined for specimens of rolled strips after annealing and ageing (Figs 11 and 12) on the basis of data of nineteen specimens, as given in Table 2. The microstructure was studied on transverse cuts after etching with nital or saturated FeCl₃ solution in water. The

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structure consists of ferrite and tertiary cementite, which is distributed in the form of a fine network at the boundaries of the ferritic grains. Fig 13 shows a diagram of the relative frequency of individual ferrite grain sizes. Figs 14 and 15 are reproductions of microstructure photographs of material of equal chemical composition but with differing sizes of the ferritic grain and differing coercive force values. The results of investigations of the relation between the coercive force, hardness and grain size are plotted in Figs 16 and 17. It was found that, apart from obtaining a specified chemical composition, it is essential that care should be taken in the cold rolling process of produced steel with a minimum grain size of 3 to 4 (ASTM, E, 1946). By systematic selection of ingot base parts, rolling of wide strips and by selection of edge as well as central parts of these strips it proved possible to produce magnetically soft steel for 60% of the material with a coercive force of 0.8 Oe and an increase in the coercive force below 10% for an ageing period of 600 hours, whereby the coercive force of the entire manufactured material did not exceed 1.0 Oe after

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300 hours. By systematic selection of material from the bottom parts of the ingots it became possible to produce material with maximum coercive forces of 0.5 to 0.9 Oe after annealing. The permissible increase in the coercive force is not exceeded for the given Mn content. Rolling of wide strips enabled further improvement of the magnetic values; by sub-dividing the wide strip longitudinally a maximum coercive force of 0.8 Oe was obtained for the edge sections, comprising about 60% of the strip, after 600 hours ageing at 100°C (Fig 18). The central sections of the strip, comprising about 40% of the strip area has the coercive force of 1.0 Oe after ageing for 300 hours at 100°C. The material produced by the here described method is proved fully comparable in quality to imported material. The increase in the coercive force during the process of ageing is below 10%.

There are 20 figures, 3 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Czech, 1 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumny ústav VŽKG, Ostrava (Research Institute,
VŽKG, Ostrava)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959
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2/034/61/000/006/001/002
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Kodrle, Luděk, Engineer

TITLE: Intensification of the Production Process in Open-hearth Furnaces by Using Oxygen Blast

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No. 6, pp. 381 - 386

TEXT: The aim of the paper is to give a review on the use of oxygen in open-hearth furnaces and to compare results obtained in other countries with those obtained in Czechoslovakia. Foreign results are reviewed in the first part. It is stated that Soviet results of investigations on 250-ton furnaces (Ref. 11; Stal', 1957, No. 5, pp. 402-405 - S.J. Livshits and J.F. Sochan) can be summarised as follows: Heat duration is reduced by 12-14.4%; the specific consumption of oxygen is 8.6 to 26.5 m³/t, i.e. 750 - 1 600 m³/h, the average oxygen enrichment being up to 25%. The maximum pressure is 5 - 11 atm; the maximum heat input is 29.7 x 10⁶ kcal/h; the charge contains 50-55% liquid pig iron. The manganese content remains unchanged by the deoxidation process; the FeO content is increased but is the same at the time of tapping
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as it is for steel produced without oxygen-enriched blast. The Novotagil'skoye Metallurgical Works (Ref. 12: I.A. Shmonin and A.P. Klyucherov - Stal', 1956, No. 12, pp. 1076-1080) fed in blast enriched by 24.5% oxygen by nozzles which ran along the gas caisson. This has the advantage that no red smoke, caused by combustion of the iron with the oxygen, was generated. Furthermore, the wear of the refractory is reduced, a better slag formation is achieved and acceleration of the de-phosphoring and decarburisation as well as an increase in the basicity of the slag from 1.8 - 2.0 to 2.4 - 2.6 with a lime consumption reduced by 1-2%. Following that, Western practice of blowing oxygen into the bath as well as into the flame and into the bath is reviewed in detail. In the last part of the article the use of oxygen lancing at the VZKG Works is dealt with. The first oxygen plant with a capacity of

8 000 m³/h of 80% purity was put into operation in 1954 and operated at a pressure of 5.4 atm., which was increased in 1960 to 11 atm. After brief experimental running, enriching the blast prior to feeding it into the chambers, this method

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was substituted by the use of independent oxygen nozzles, described in an earlier paper by the author (Ref. 7: Hutnické listy, 1957, No. 1, pp. 2-9; the author and O. Pavlík, Hutník, 1960, No. 9, pp. 339-346 - Ref. 5). The problem of the optimum angle of the nozzles was also solved. This method resulted in a reduction of the specific oxygen consumption by 30-40% and is continuously in use. In some cases the oxygen not only replaced high calorific fuel and air but made possible work with higher heat inputs. In introducing a new technology for processing phosphorus pig the use of oxygen enabled increasing productivity by 11.6-17.6% on 140-ton and 250-ton dinas-lined furnaces and by 29.2% on rebuilt 250-ton furnaces with basic linings. The specific oxygen consumption is maintained at 38-39 m³/t of 80% purity oxygen. In 140-ton furnaces with basic lining an increase in output by 13-19% was achieved. An increase in the oxygen pressure from 5.4-11 atm. will bring about a further increase in output by 2-4%. Economic analysis has revealed that, as a result of the oxygen-enriched blast, a saving of 4% in fuel and a decrease by 8 kg/t in the ore

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consumption was achieved. As regards blowing oxygen directly into the bath a study was made of the use of water-cooled oxygen-blast nozzles and the problems were largely solved. However, this method has not been put into practice due to practical limitations of the equipment at present in use. In the conclusions the problems which require solution are again enumerated and it is stated that the achieved results are promising and that it is essential to extend the use of oxygen-enriched blast in the steel industry. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 22 references: 3 Czech and 19 non-Czech. The four latest English-language references are as follows:
Ref. 2: J.A. Charles et al, Oxygen in Iron and Steel Making. Butterworths Scientific Publication, London, 1956;
Ref. 14: J.J. Obrzut, Iron Age 182 (1958) No.11, pp.172-174;
Ref. 18: R.W. Evans, J. Iron Steel Inst. (1958), May, pp. 22 to 25; Ref. 21: H.A. Parker, Blast Furnace and Steel Plant (1960) No. 1, pp. 68 to 74, 78 to 80, 1960.

Card 4/5

KODÁLE, Ludek, ins.

Intensification of the process in open-hearth furnaces by oxygen. Hut
listy 16 no.6:381-386 Jo '61.

1. Vykumny ustav, Vitkovické závodny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

KODRLE, Ludek, ins.

Measurement of the distribution of temperature and its
effect on the bath flow in an oxygen converter model.
Hut listy 19 no. 2: 89-93 P '64.

1. Vyskumny ustav metalurgicky, Vitkovicke selezarny
Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

L 38588-66 ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027699

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/001/0010/0016

AUTHOR: Kodrle, Ludek (Engineer); Kalisch, Eduard (Engineer)

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute, Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron Works, Ostrava
(Vyskumny ustav metalurgicky VZKO)

TITLE: Controlling the decoxidation of rimming steel according to the molten bath composition prior to the tapping operation

SOURCE: Hutnicka listy, no. 1, 1966, 10-16

TOPIC TAGS: rimmed steel, alloy composition, molten metal, slag, metallurgic process, metal analysis

ABSTRACT: The influence of the composition of the steel before tapping on the quality of the steel is discussed; the relative importance of the contents of oxygen, manganese and carbon are described. The relationship between the release of carbon monoxide and the contents of carbon and of oxygen is reviewed. A method for the calculation of the content of theoretical oxygen in the steel is described; the determination of the amount of decoxidant required is discussed. A method for checking the results of decoxidation by the analysis of a slag sample is described. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 34,519]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006

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UDC: 669.046.554 669.14.141.241.4
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ACC NO. AF0036623

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/004/0031/0044

AUTHOR: Kodrle, Ludek (Engineer)

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute, VZHO, Ostrava (Vyskumny ustav metallurgicky VZHO)

TITLE: Effect of slag composition on oxygen content in rimmed steel bath

SOURCE: Hutnicka listy, no. 4, 1966, 238-244

TOPIC TAGS: slag, rimmed steel, oxygen, thermochemistry

ABSTRACT: The charges that slag did not have satisfactory casting properties were investigated. The influence of the slag composition upon oxygen content in molten steel was studied. With increasing slag basicity the molar fraction of M_{FeO} increases; the basicity does not seem to be influenced by the oxygen content. The results obtained show quite substantial scattering. The oxidizing capacity of the slag depends on the amount of O_2 present, bath temperature, and carbon content; there is little oxidation below a 0.12% content of C. Influence of the C content and of temperature on the activity of FeO was investigated. Steady condition can be maintained by the control of these factors. Conditions required for the control of deoxidation and slag basicity are described. Orig. art. has: 16 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] / JPRS: 36,646

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 009
Card 1/1 pb

UDC: 669.141.201.4

KODRINJA, E.

"The action of blood from hyperimmunized pigs in Teschen disease." Porcine encephalomyelitis
immunization of piglets against Teschen disease with adsorbate vaccine.

Vet: Archiv. 19 1-13, 1949
Vet: Archiv. 19 339-343, 1950
Vet: Archiv. 20 1-12, 1950

KODRIJA, Z.

"Control of rabies in Yugoslavia by vaccination". "Wolves & other wild animals as a reservoir of rabies versus & destroyers of domestic animals." Dept. of Proizvodnju Vet. CJEPIKA and Kalinove Kraj Zagreb.

Vet. (Sara) 1 : 687-702, 1952

Vet. Archiv. 22 : 19-50, 1952

KODENJA, Eugen, D. V. H.

"Wolves and other Wild Animals as a Reservoir of the Rabies Virus & Destroyers of Domestic Animals." Eugen Kodnja, D. V. H. - scientific collaborator at Inst. for the Production of Vet. Biological Vetserum at Kalinovica near Zagreb.

SOURCE: Vet., BROJ 8-9-10, p. 687, 1952

KCDRCN, Mieczyslaw (Warszawa); FITZEK, Marian (Warszawa)

New trends of activities in the field of cold storage. Przem
spoz 15 no.9:33-38 '61.

KODROV, A. A.

20986 Kodrov, A. A. i Naumenko, A. I. Ob opredelenii i izmerenii pul'sovykh kolebaniy elektroprovodnosti Tela zhivotnykh i cheloveka kak metode issledovaniya tsentral'nykh i perifericheskogo krovoobrashcheniya (Eksperiment, Nablyudeniya) Fiziol zhurnal SSSR In Sechenova, 1949, No. 3, s. 293-304—Bibliografi s. 304

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY -Vol. 28, Moskov, 1949

KODRYAN, I.

Calculating percentages on the "Optimatik" machines. Den. i kred.
21 no.9:72-73 8 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy ekonomist glavnoy bukhgalterii Moldavskoy
respublikanskoy kontory Gosbanka.

1.1100

23860
S/123/61/000/010/004/016
A004/A104

AUTHOR: Kodryanskiy, M. G.

TITLE: Machining the outer contours of turbine blades on lathes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1961, 41, abstract 108273 (V sb. "Nekotoryye vopr. tekhnol. proiz-va turbin". [Tr. Leningr. metallich. s-da, no. 7], Moscow - Leningrad, 1960, 224-229)

TEXT: The turning of the alternating blade contours having a different radius in each cross section is carried out on lathes with a swing of 300 mm in the following way: the blades are rotated around a selected axis; the tool carries out reciprocating movements with the aid of a volumetric copying device; forward motion of the tool along the blade axis effected by the longitudinal lathe carriage. The blade blank is adjusted in a special mandrel fastened by bolts to the holder flange, while the live center of the lathe tail stock is pressed against it. Parallel to the axis of the mandrel which is adjusted on the axis of revolution of the machine spindle, a control shaft with the volumetric copying device is mounted, this shaft being synchronised with the lathe spindle via a gear pair with the transmission ratio 1 : 1. To increase the rigidity of

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A004/A104

Machining the outer contours of ...

the device, improve the quality of the surface being tooled and increase the accuracy of the contours, the cutting stress in the fixture being described is absorbed directly by the copying device. The cutting depth is set by an index dial with an accuracy of 0.1 mm, the dial being fixed on the screw of the transverse slide displacement. The relative setting of the mandrel and the copying device is effected by longitudinal and peripheral marks drawn on the mandrel and copying device surface. The turning of the outer blade contours with an allowance of 5-6 mm is carried out in two operations. The machining time for blades of 200 mm length is 16 minutes. The machining of the outer blade contours on lathes has the following drawbacks: the grinding operation is not eliminated and in some cases it is impossible to design a copying device ensuring a rake angle in the range of $+40^\circ$ to -20° , a prerequisite for the normal course of the cutting process. The author presents a calculation of the profiling part of the copying device. There are 4 figures.

B. Poletayev

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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KODRYANSKIY, M.L.

203. A paper head for coupled presses of the "Spiral" type. (M. L. Kodryanskiy and V. I. Rymkevich) (Dnepropetrovsk, 20. 12. 1955). At a Russian workshop, paper head extruders are placed on a belt conveyor and driven by hand. The extruders are placed, one each side of the belt; each press has a paper head. The authors recommend that the paper should be rejected by the extruder, so that finished products can be conveyed on the belt to the two presses. (2 Apr.)

①

KODRYANSKIY, M.L.

Redesign of the friction coupling on a semiautomatic machine tool.
Ogneupory 20 no.6:278 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Konstantinovskiy saved ognepornyykh izdeliy.
(Machine tools)

POKRASS, L.M., inzhener; ~~KORNYAKHIN, S.I.~~

Improving the service of the teeming stopper. Stal' 15 no.2:180-181
F '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy saved 1 Oisogneupor.
(Rolling mill machinery)

KODUA, A.O., insh.

Bulldozers working in pairs. Art. der. 21 no. 7:25 J1 '58.

(MIRA 11:0)

(Bulldozers)

KODUA, A., inst.

Improvement of earthwork under mountain conditions. Avt.dor.

22 no.8:26 AG '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Earthwork)

KODUA, A.G., insh.

Diagrams for over-all mechanization of earthwork. Avt.
dor. 23 no.7:14 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Earthwork)

KODUA, A.O., insh.

Improve the control system of bulldozers. Art. dor. 23
no. 12:29 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Bulldozers)

KODUA, Aleksandr Galaktionovich; IVANOV, S.S., red.; GORYACHKINA,
R.A., tekhn. red.

[Complete mechanization of earthwork on mountain roads]
Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya zemlianykh rabot na gornykh
dorogakh. Moskva, Avtotransisdat, 1963. 25 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Georgia--Mountain roads) (Automation)

KODUA, I.

Role of electrification in increasing labor productivity. Sets.
trud 8 no.5:22-28 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Georgia—Electrification)
(Georgia—Labor productivity)

KODUKOVA, A.

SVRAKOV, Dim., prof.; KODUKOVA, A.; LEVI, N.

Control of pain in the treatment of periodontal diseases. Stomatologia, Sofia no.6:337-339 1953.

1. Is Katedrata po terapeutichna stomatologia, pri Meditsinskata akademija Vulko Chervenkov - Sofia. Zav. katedrata: prof. D.Svrakov.
(PERIODONTIUM, diseases,
ther., pain control)
(PAIN, therapy,
in periodontium dis.)

BALCHEVA, N.; KODUKOVA, A.; LEVI, N.; ATANASOVA, N.; TSOLOV, Khr.

Chronic benzene poisoning and its manifestations in the oral
mucosa. Stomatologiya no.2:74-81 '54. (REAL 3:7)

1. In Katedrata po terapeutichna stomatologiya. Zav. katedrata:
prof. Svrakov. 2. In Republiканския nauchno-issledovatelaki
institut po trudova khigiema i profesionalni bolesti. Direktor:
M. Lukanov.

(BENZENE, poisoning,

*manifest., oral mucosa)

(MOUTH, in various diseases,

*benzene, manifest., oral mucosa)

(POISONING,

*benzene, manifest., oral mucosa)

GALITSKIY, B.M.; KODYAKOVA, A.I.; ZLATOVNATSKAYA, R.R.; RUDOKH, V.S.,
otv.red.; PEVNER, A.B., savetnyushchiy red.isd-vs; SHERSTNEVA,
N.V., tekhn.red.

[Uniform time and pay standards for construction, assembly, and
repair operations in 1960] *Ekinye normy i rastsenki na stroi-
tel'nye, montazhnye i remontno-stroitel'nye raboty, 1960.g.*
Moskva, Gos.isd-vs lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam.
Sbornik 4. [Plain and reinforced concrete construction] *Izbeleso-
betonnnye i betonnnye raboty, No.4. [Making semifinished products and
details for plain and reinforced concrete construction elements]
Isgotovlenie polufabrikatov i detalей dlia shhelesobetonnykh i be-
tonnykh konstruktsii. 1960. 60 p. (MIRA 13:6)*

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva. 2. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (NIS)
Glavmosoblstroya pri Mosoblispolkome (for Kodyakova). 3. Tsentral'-
noye normativno-issledovatel'skoye byuro (TsNIB) Ministerstva
stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (for Zlatovratskaya).
(Wages) (Concrete construction)

KODYDEK, Vladislav

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S/064/60/003/004/019/021/XX
B013/B060

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Kodymskiy, S. A.

TITLE: Use of Anionites for the Purification of Toluene From Free Fatty Acids During the Production of Aluminum Dyes

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 77-78

TEXT: The authors have worked out a method of purifying toluene from fatty acids with the aid of anionites during the production of aluminum dyes. Experiments were made with anionites of Soviet origin: H(N), H-O (N-O), MMF-1 (MMG-1), and AM-1 (AN-1) with grain sizes between 1 and 1.5 mm. Their sorption capacity was first determined for individual fatty acids after a 10-hour pre-treatment and a subsequent passage of the acid solutions to be examined (acid number 10 - 25 mg KOH) at a rate of 0.5 ml/min · cm² through a chromatographic column. Results obtained show that the sorption capacity of anionites examined differs for different fatty acids. An enlarged chromatographic column (height 1500 mm, diameter 40 mm) was made of molybdenum glass to serve for the

Card 1/3

Use of Anionites for the Purification of
Toluene From Free Fatty Acids During the
Production of Aluminum Dyes

S/064/60/000/004/019/021/XX
B013/3060


purification of aliphatic toluene in pilot plant experiments and in experiments of the tsentral'naya laboratoriya Moskovskogo lakokrassoch'nogo zavoda (Central Laboratory of the Moscow Varnish Color Factory). 400 g of air-dry anionite in OH-form were filled into the column. Pre-treated toluene with a higher fatty acid percentage (up to 5 wt%) and aluminum powder were used in the experiments. As much as 10 kg of aliphatic toluene were purified in such a column within 8 hours. The filtration took place at a rate of 20.8 ml/min. The first experiments have shown that anionites in OH-form effect the complete removal of fatty acid from the toluene solution. It was noted at the same time, however, that a direct filtration of aliphatic toluene is not possible, because the column is clogged by the aluminum powder and stearates. It was found by further lab-experiments that when aliphatic toluene was treated with an aqueous alkaline solution (5% NaOH) both the aluminum powder and part of acid admixtures react with the alkaline solution. Resulting aluminates and salts of fatty acids are removed readily. Toluene pre-treated in this manner and filtered through anionite in OH-form had an acid number of

Card 2/3

Use of Anionites for the Purification of
Toluene From Free Fatty Acids During the
Production of Aluminum Dyes

S/064/60/000/004/019/021/IX
B013/B060

0.05 mg KOH and could be again used. The fatty acid passed over into the filtrate could also be used again after washing the latter 2 - 3 times with water and after removal of hydrochloric acid traces. The possibility of repeatedly using valuable substances in the production, the relatively simple equipment used, and the low alkali consumption make the method concerned appear expedient. On the strength of the foregoing facts the purification of toluene with the aid of AN-1 anionite is to be preferred to the current use of alkali for purification. V. V. Gusarskiy took part in the laboratory experiments. There is 1 table.



Card 3/3

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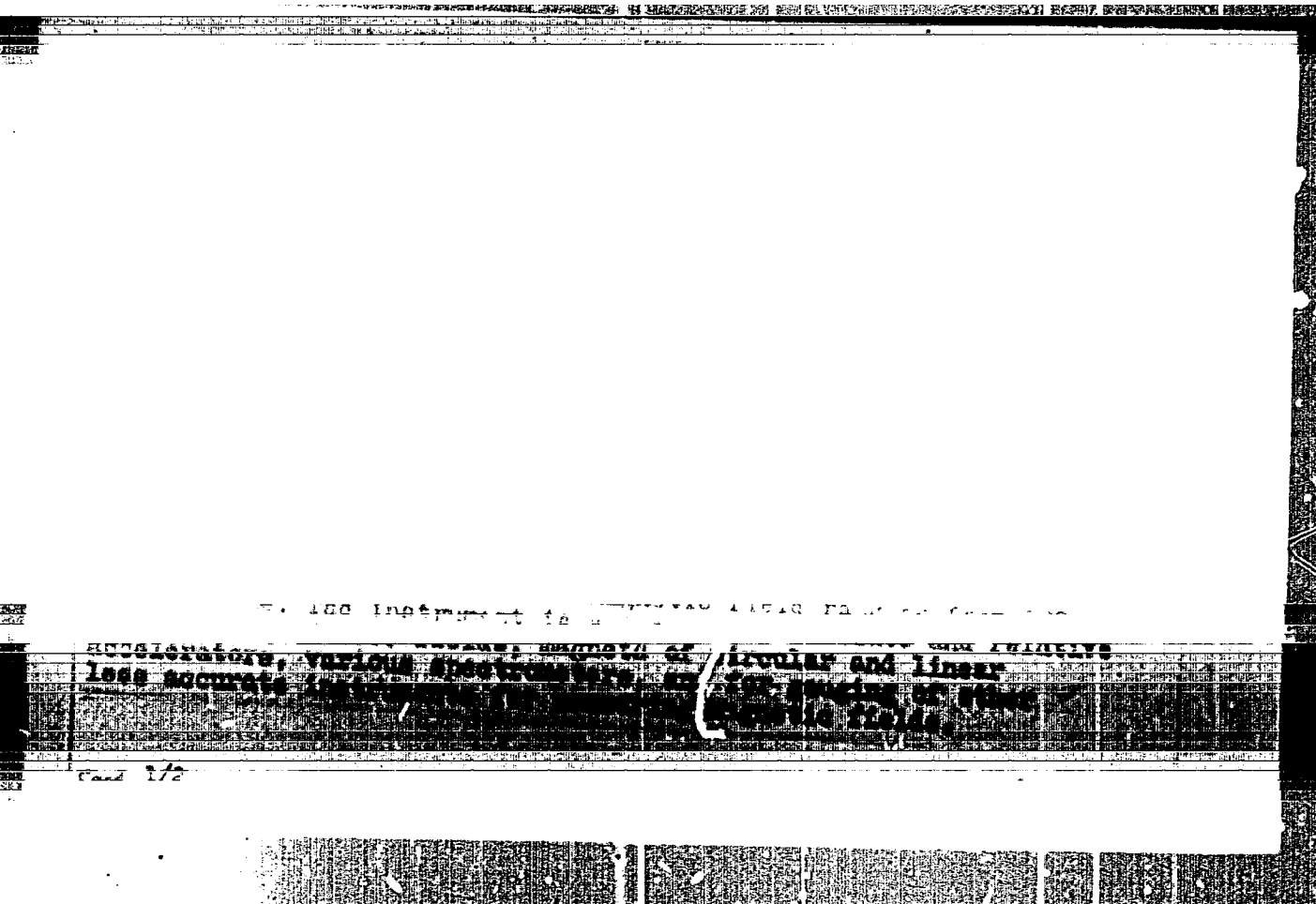
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